

[3]

2002P 10784 DE

36



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



EP 1 143 241 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
10.10.2001 Bulletin 2001/41

(51) Int Cl. 7: G01N 29/02

(21) Application number: 01108831.7

(22) Date of filing: 09.04.2001

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE TR
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: 07.04.2000 US 195530 P

(71) Applicant: INTERUNIVERSITAIRE
MICROELEKTRONICA CENTRUM VZW
3001 Leuven (BE)

(72) Inventors:

- Banda, Pedro
3010 Kessel-Lo (BE)
- Campitelli, Andrew
3001 Leuven (BE)

(74) Representative: Bird, William Edward et al
Bird Goen & Co.,
Vilvoordsebaan 92
3020 Winksele (BE)

(54) Acoustic wave based sensor

(57) An apparatus for detecting the presence of a substance using acoustic waves is described which includes a first part for generating acoustic waves (31) and a second part comprising a sensing and acoustic wave guiding device for sensing said substance and for prop-

agating said acoustic waves (32). The first part is removably fixable to said second part so that when fixed said acoustic waves propagate in said second part. The apparatus provide the advantage that the second part may be used as a disposable item whereas the first part is conserved for further use.

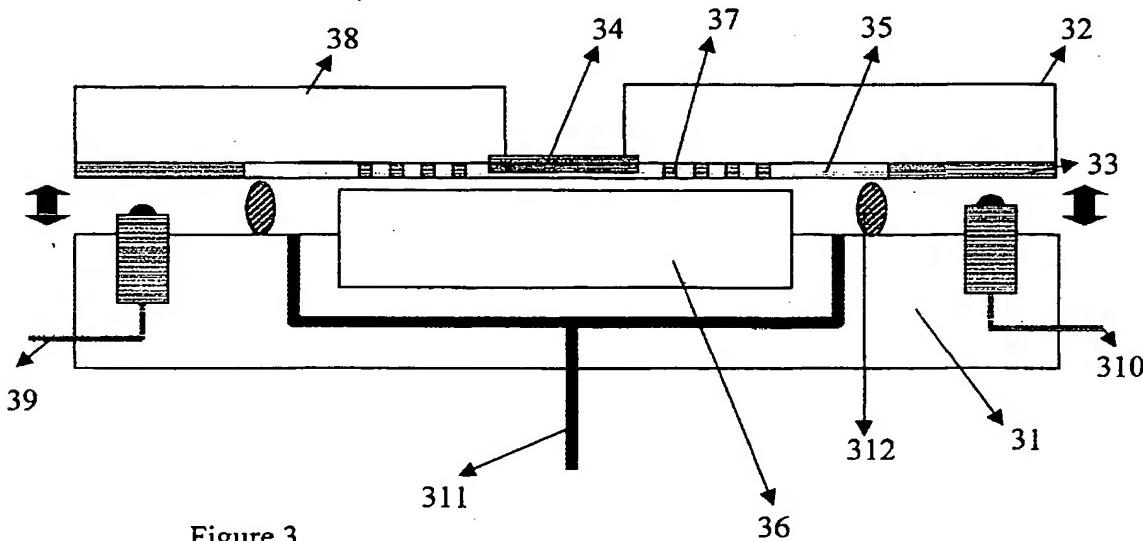


Figure 3

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

EP 1 143 241 A1

Description

[0001] This invention relates to an apparatus and method for sensing the presence of substances such as gases, vapors and liquids using acoustic waves.

Background of the invention

[0002] There is a considerable interest in methods and apparatus for detection, measuring and monitoring chemical properties of a substance. Apparatus for detecting the presence of a substance based on the detection of acoustic waves have received increasing interest in recent years in a wide range of applications. They can, for example be used as resonators, filters, sensors and actuators.

[0003] Experimental configurations have relied on expensive commercial test equipment such as spectrum/network analyzers, fixed oscillators and vector voltmeters. Together with this, separate liquid flow systems requiring external computer control, restrict the experiment environment and impose specialized experimental test procedures. The development of a fully portable, stand alone acoustic wave (AW) sensor system that encompasses both the sensor data acquisition and liquid flow systems is seen as a positive and exciting advancement in the development of AW sensors. However, the majority of reported work to date on AW sensors has ignored the optimization of the overall sensor configurations for the development of portable instrumentation for the detection of very low concentrations of target analyte.

[0004] US4361026 describes a method and an apparatus for sensing fluids using acoustic waves. The apparatus describes a completely integrated sensor. A disadvantage of this sensor is the high manufacturing cost of the sensor. In, for example, medical application, one is mostly interested in single-use devices. Moreover, US4361026 does not allow for quick changes in the sensor geometry without changing the overall sensor configuration. This will result in a high cost for each sensor. The sensor described in this patent is based on a standard SAW delay line onto which a sensitive and selective film is deposited. The design is meant to work at the design frequency exclusively, and no disposability has been envisaged. Further, the sensor is based on surface acoustic modes exclusively, which means that no multilayer propagation is possible.

[0005] US4312228 describes a method and an apparatus for the monitoring the physical parameters relating to various fluids and polymers based on acoustic waves. Physical parameters relating to fluids are investigated by contacting the fluid with a coating on the surface of a piezoelectric material unit. The coating on the piezoelectric substrate is selective to the interaction with the fluid to detect. The sensor is very bulky. The coating is applied directly on the piezoelectric substrate, resulting in a lower sensitivity towards the substance. This patent

has the same disadvantages as recited above and moreover, the piezoelectric substrate is coated directly with a selective film. This results in a lower sensitivity. The patent is focused on the description of the liquid cell for the sample delivery.

[0006] The present invention is directed to overcome the above mentioned problems.

Aim of the invention

[0007] An aim of the present invention is to provide an apparatus for sensing the presence of a substance. Another aim of the invention is to provide an apparatus for sensing the presence of a substance which can be manufactured easily, cheaply and single-use focused on a variety of substrates. Yet another aim of the invention is to provide an apparatus for sensing the presence of a substance which is low cost, has a fast response, has a simple experimental procedure, is portable, is small in size and has a high sensitivity. An aim of the present invention is to provide flexibility and re-usability of parts of a device for sensing substances.

Brief Description of the Figures

[0008] Figure 1 is a schematic representation of an apparatus for detecting the presence of a substance using acoustic waves.

[0009] Figure 2 is the schematic representation of a delay line oscillator configuration for the acoustic wave based sensor shown in figure 1.

[0010] Figure 3 is a schematic representation of a preferred embodiment of the acoustic wave based sensor in accordance with the present invention.

[0011] Figure 4 is a schematic representation of processing steps of a second part of the acoustic wave based sensor in accordance with figure 3.

Summary of the invention

[0012] The present invention can provide an apparatus for sensing a substance which comprises two parts which are removably fixable to each other such that first part is in close contact with second part during the working of the device, i.e. when the two parts are fixed together. In a first aspect of this invention, an apparatus is disclosed for detecting the presence of a substance using acoustic waves comprising a first part for generating acoustic waves and a second part comprising a sensing and acoustic wave guiding device for sensing said substance and for propagating said acoustic waves. Said sensing and acoustic wave guiding device can comprise, but is not limited to comprising a sensing layer for sensing said substance and an acoustic wave guiding layer for propagating said acoustic waves. Preferably, said acoustic waves are surface acoustic waves. The acoustic wave guiding layer propagates said acoustic waves. In this first aspect of the invention, said first

part is removably fixable to said second part so that when fixed said acoustic waves propagate in said second part. Said first part can comprise, but is not limited to comprising, a piezoelectric substrate. The acoustic wave guiding layer should preferably be capable of supporting acoustic wave propagation. Besides this, the acoustic wave guiding layer is preferably chosen such that it confines the acoustic waves energy at the sensor surface, rendering it highly sensitive to surface perturbations. In order for the acoustic energy to be confined in the guiding layer, it is preferable that the acoustic velocity for the material of the guiding layer should be smaller than the acoustic velocity for the substrate. By selecting the appropriate acoustic wave guiding layer, very low perturbations at the surface of the sensing layer can be detected. The sensing layer can directly be applied on the acoustic wave guiding layer but the present invention is not limited thereto. Said first part is reusable, while said second part can be chosen depending on the substance to be detected. Said second part can be manufactured easily, cheaply and single-use and is preferably made from materials which are less expensive.

[0013] In a further embodiment, said sensing and acoustic wave guiding device propagates said acoustic waves and is for sensing said substance. This means that a part of said guiding layer is exposed to the substance and is able to interact with the substance.

[0014] In a further embodiment of this invention, an apparatus as recited in the first aspect of the invention is disclosed wherein said first part comprises at least a piezoelectric material.

[0015] In a further embodiment, an apparatus for detecting the presence of a substance as described in the first aspect of this invention is disclosed, wherein said apparatus further comprises an electrode layer. Said electrode layer is located on said second part. Said electrode layer can be embedded in said acoustic wave guiding layer. Preferably, the electrode layer has an interdigital configuration (IDT). When the electrode layer is located on the second part, it allows for quick changes in the design of the IDTs, as they are printed on the disposable part. It also allows for changes on the frequency of operation, since the frequency is determined by the geometry of the interdigital transducers.

[0016] In an alternative embodiment, said electrode layer can be embedded in said first part.

[0017] In a further embodiment of the invention, said second part of the apparatus can further comprise a support structure located at least on top of the sensing and acoustic wave guiding device. At least a part of the sensing and acoustic wave guiding device is exposed to the substance. The support structure can be made of a material selected from the group comprising a semiconducting material, a polymer based material or an amorphous material such as glass.

[0018] In a further embodiment of the invention, said sensing layer consists essentially of an recognition layer wherein said recognition layer is influencable or it re-

sponse modulated by interaction with said substance. The interaction can be a chemical or a physical interaction.

[0019] In a further embodiment of the invention, said 5 acoustic wave sensor is designed such that the acoustic waves penetrate the sensing and acoustic wave guiding device at the place where the substance interacts with said sensing and acoustic wave guiding device, such that a perturbation of the acoustic waves due to the 10 interaction of the substance with the sensing and acoustic wave guiding device, is obtained.

[0020] In a further embodiment of this invention, said 15 apparatus further comprises an RF generator for applying an input RF signal to said electrode layer and a receiver for means for receiving an output r.f. signal from said electrode layer.

[0021] In a further embodiment, said apparatus further 20 comprises a clamping system for removably fixing said first part to said second part. Said clamping system is chosen such that the propagation of the acoustic waves from the first part to the second part is not altered such as to prevent functioning of the device.

[0022] As some of the piezoelectric substrates are 25 used also for optical and temperature applications, it also allows for the integration of various sensors on the same first part of the apparatus.

[0023] The present invention also includes a method 30 comprising the steps of: temporarily fixing a first part for generating acoustic waves to a second part comprising a sensing and acoustic wave guiding device, sensing a substance and, separating the first from the second part and fixing a further second part to the first part.

Detailed description

[0024] The present invention will be described with 35 reference to certain embodiments and drawings but the present invention is not limited thereto but only by the claims. In relation to the appended drawings the present invention is described in detail in the sequel. Several embodiments are disclosed. It is apparent however that a person skilled in the art can imagine several other equivalent embodiments or other ways of practicing the present invention, the spirit and scope thereof being limited only by the terms of the appended claims.

[0025] An apparatus for detecting the presence of a 40 substance using acoustic waves is described. For the purpose of this invention, detecting the presence of a substance shall mean at least one of detecting the presence of a substance, detecting the absence of a substance, or determining, identification, measuring of concentrations or activities, measuring a change of concentrations or activities of a substance. In particular, said apparatus can be used for the detection of molecules in 45 a substance in the biochemical and pharmaceutical field. Furthermore, said device can be used for the detection of substances containing specific analytes e.g. vapours, odour, gases. Said device can further being

used for the detecting the influence of a physical stimulus on the sensing layer (or substances bound to the sensing layer) such as, but not limited hereto, radiation or temperature.

[0026] Acoustic waves shall comprise, but are not limited to, various acoustic modes such as Love modes, Lamb waves, shear horizontal modes, Rayleigh waves, thickness modes.

[0027] An embodiment of an apparatus (figure 1) comprises a first part for generating acoustic waves (11) and a second part (12) comprising a sensing and acoustic wave guiding device for propagating acoustic waves and for sensing a substance, wherein said first part is removably fixable to said second part so that when fixed said acoustic waves propagate in said second part. The first part and second part of the apparatus can be fixed to each other by means of a clamping system. A clamping system can be any suitable clamping system such as a mechanical clamping system such as a clamping jig, a magnetic or electromagnetic clamping system or a vacuum system. A vacuum system can be used to apply a vacuum between first part and second part such that both parts are forced together into close contact. The vacuum system can further comprise a sealing element such as O-rings located between the two parts. It is preferable that the manner in which the contact is effected should not be destructive for the first part of the apparatus nor should the clamping seriously impair the operation of the device, e.g. attenuate surface acoustic waves severely.

[0028] The generating of acoustic waves may be achieved in a conventional manner, e.g. by the application of a voltage to an electrode layer (13) which is in direct or indirect contact with the first part of the apparatus. An electrical signal is converted into mechanical acoustic waves. Hereafter, acoustic waves are propagating in the first part of the apparatus and in the acoustic wave guiding layer (14). The propagation characteristics of the acoustic waves are altered by physical changes at the surface of the sensing layer. This perturbation can be caused by an interaction between the sensing layer and the substance, as a consequence, the perturbation depends on the chemical and physical characteristics of the substance and the sensing layer (15). A change in the velocity of the acoustic waves can be detected as a result of the perturbation. The electrode layer converts the altered mechanical characteristics of the acoustic wave (i.e. the altered velocity) into an electrical signal. The altered electrical signal is a measure or indication for the characterization of the substance.

[0029] After the measurement of the altered electrical signal, the first part and the second part can be disconnected and the first part can be reused in a further experiment while the second part is disposable.

[0030] In this invention, said apparatus comprises a first part for generating acoustic waves. This part can be, but is not limited to, a piezoelectric material, a lay-

ered structure comprising a thin film piezoelectric structure or a suspended structure of a piezoelectric or non piezoelectric material. The piezoelectric material can be a crystal die. The layered structure can be based on multilayered thin films which comprise materials such as ZnO, AlN, ZnO/Diamond, AlN/Diamond-like carbon film or a commercial crystalline material such as quartz, lithium niobate, lithium tantalate piezoelectric material. The thickness of the film depends on the material properties

5 as many different types of multilayered structures exists.
[0031] The second part comprises a sensing and acoustic wave guiding device. In an embodiment, the sensing and acoustic wave guiding device comprises a sensing layer and an acoustic wave guiding layer. The

10 acoustic wave guiding layer is chosen such that is confines the acoustic wave energy at the sensor surface, rendering it highly sensitive to surface perturbations. The acoustic wave guiding layer should be capable of supporting acoustic wave propagation. Materials that

15 can be used are dielectric thin films in which the acoustic velocity is less than the acoustic velocity of the substrate, such as silicon dioxide, silicon nitride, BCB, teflon, polyimides and other polymeric materials. The thickness of such layers can be between 0.01 µm and

20 1000 µm, between 0.1 µm and 100 µm and preferably between 1 µm and 10 µm. The optimisation of the thickness range depends on the intrinsic properties of the materials used. Said sensing layer comprises at least one layer which is exposed to the substance to be investigated.

Said sensing layer can be a layer with a specific recognition function towards the substance. Preferably, there is a molecular recognition between the sensing layer and the substance. For the purpose of this invention, substance can be understood as a gas, vapour, solid, solution or a mixture of those comprising any chemical molecule, atom or ion. For biochemical applications, chemical molecule can be, for example, nucleotides or polynucleotides, peptides, proteins, enzymes, immunochemicals, antibodies, hormones, reducible gases. Further, the sensing layer can be sensitive towards environmental changes such as a physical parameter of the environment, e.g. temperature, air pressure. As a sensing layer, any sensing layer known in the art can be used.

30 [0032] In a further embodiment of the invention, said sensing and acoustic wave guiding device comprises an acoustic wave guiding layer. The sensing and acoustic wave guiding device is for propagating the acoustic waves and has a specific recognition function towards the substance. The apparatus does not include a sensing device in the form of a separate sensing layer.

Hence, the sensing and acoustic wave guiding device can provide a sensing function. For example, the sensing and acoustic wave guiding device is chosen such that it is able to interact with the substance. On the other hand, the acoustic wave guiding layer can be modified on the part which will be in contact with the substance. This modification can be, but is not limited to, a chemical

modification. Hence, a selective interaction between the sensing layer and the substance can be obtained. This will further alter the propagation characteristics of the acoustic waves.

[0033] The apparatus as described above can further comprise an electrode layer. The electrode layer can be located on the first part or on the second part of the apparatus. The electrode layer is chosen such that an electrical signal propagates in the layer. The electrode layer has preferably an interdigitated configuration. Preferably, the electrode layer comprises at least one pair of interdigitated electrodes (IDT). The electrode layer can comprise, but is not limited hereto, a pair of IDT as input electrodes and a pair of IDT as output electrodes. The electrode layer can be made of a variety of standard IC fabrication materials such as aluminum, tungsten, titanium nitride, copper or non standard ones such as a gold-chromium alloy. The thickness of the electrode layer can be between 1 nm and 1000 nm and between 50 nm and 100nm. The electrode layer is connected with an RF circuit. When the electrode layer is located on the second part, it allows for quick changes in the design of the IDTs, as they are printed on the disposable part. It also allows for changes on the frequency of operation, since the frequency is determined by the geometry of the interdigital transducers. This is an valuable improvement compared to prior art sensors.

[0034] The connections to the RF circuit can be located on the first part of the sensor, on the second part of the sensor or on a separated third part.

[0035] The sensing and acoustic wave guiding device can be covered with a support structure such as a support layer, while the sensing and acoustic wave guiding device remains partly exposed such that there can be an interaction between the sensing and acoustic wave guiding device and the substance to be sensed. Alternatively, when the sensing and acoustic wave guiding device comprises a sensing layer and an acoustic wave guiding layer, the acoustic wave guiding layer can be covered with a support structure such as a support layer, while the sensing layer remains at least partly exposed, so that there is an interaction between the sensing layer and the substance. Preferably, the support structure covers partly of the sensing layer, such that the sensing part remains exposed.

[0036] When the electrodes are located on the second part, the support structure preferably covers the electrode layer. A cavity is formed in the support structure, such that the sensing layer is at least partly exposed and can interact with the substance. Moreover, the delivery of the substance can be controlled by channels formed in the support structure. The delivery of the substance can also be controlled by an external delivery system. The support structure can cover the sensing layer such that this layer is shielded from hostile environment such as elevated temperatures, corrosive vapours and physical contact.

[0037] The apparatus as claimed in this invention can

be part of an oscillation circuit (figure 2). The oscillation circuit comprises an input electrode layer (22), an output electrode layer (23), a sensing and acoustic wave guiding device (21), an RF amplifier (24) and a means for detecting an output signal (25). The frequency of the oscillation circuit is determined by the geometry of the electrode layer and the propagation characteristics of the first part and the acoustic wave guiding layer.

[0038] The mass sensitivity of the AW sensor can be important. The mass detection limits of the apparatus as described in the invention can be between 0.01 ng/ml up to 100 ng/ml, and preferably below 1 ng/ml. This sensitivity can be achieved by the use of high resonant frequencies, preferably, but not limited, between 1 MHz and 10 GHz. The sensitivity can also be obtained by an optimization of the materials for the acoustic wave guiding layer. The velocity of the acoustic waves is determined by the acoustic properties of the materials.

[0039] In a preferred embodiment, an apparatus as described in figure 3 is disclosed An apparatus is disclosed for detecting the presence of a substance using acoustic waves comprising a first part (31) for generating acoustic waves and a second part (32) comprising a sensing and acoustic wave guiding device (33) for sensing said substance and for propagating said acoustic waves. Said sensing and acoustic wave guiding device comprises a sensing layer (34) for sensing said substance and an acoustic wave guiding layer (35) for propagating said acoustic waves. Said first part comprises a piezoelectric substrate (36).

[0040] Said apparatus further comprises an electrode layer (37) located the second part. The electrode layer has an interdigital configuration (IDT).

[0041] The second part of the apparatus (32) further comprise a support structure (38) located at least on top of the acoustic wave guiding layer. At least a part of the sensing layer is exposed to the substance. The support structure can be made of a material selected from the group comprising a semiconducting material, a polymer based material or an amorphous material such as glass. The apparatus further comprises an RF generator (39) for applying an input RF signal to said electrode layer and a receiver for receiving an output r.f. signal from said electrode layer (310). The apparatus further comprises a system for applying clamping system such as applying a vacuum between the first and the second part (311) and a sealing element (312) such as O-rings therebetween for removably fixing first part to second part.

[0042] The first part of the sensor can be manufactured by dicing and mounting. Preferably, no special fabrication process, apart from dicing and mounting is necessary. This part consists mainly of a piezoelectric substrate. If a piezoelectric thin film is used instead of monocrystalline substrate, the fabrication process will include the thin film deposition by any standard technique such as, but not limited to physical or chemical vapor deposition, plasma-assisted deposition, spin-on or sol-gel.

[0043] The second part of the SAW sensor can be manufactured by double sided processing (figure 4). The top side will be the side which is in contact with sample side; the bottom side will be in contact with the first substrate.

[0044] The processing of the bottom side comprises the following steps :

Definition of the sensing area (51) by vertical adjustment (step 1).

Deposition and patterning of the electrode layer for realization of the interdigital electrodes (52) (step 2).

Deposition and patterning of sensing layer (53) (step 2).

Deposition and patterning of the acoustic wave guiding layer (54) (step 3).

The processing of the top side of the second part comprises processing including the patterning of the sample well (55) (step 4). This process will be mainly etching through the support structure, such that the sensing area is exposed (step 5).

[0045] It should be understood that the processing sequence as described in this disclosure can be replaced by any processing sequence known in the art.

[0046] The apparatus as described in this invention can be used for many different applications. For example, it may be used as biosensor, chemical vapor or gas detector, manometer or other pressure measuring device, a densitometer, a radiometer or a thermometer. Apart from all sensing applications of the device, non-sensing applications can be envisaged within the scope of the present invention.

[0047] The second part of the device can be used as a quick prototype tool that can be applied onto a variety of piezoelectric substrates (first part of the device). Signal filtering for a wide range on frequencies as well as SAW based oscillators are some examples of the multiple signal processing applications.

Claims

1. An apparatus for detecting the presence of a substance using acoustic waves comprising:

first part for generating acoustic waves,
second part comprising a sensing and acoustic wave guiding device for sensing said substance and for propagating said acoustic waves,
wherein said first part is removably fixable to said second part so that when fixed said acoustic waves propagate in said second part.

2. An apparatus as recited in claim 1 wherein said sensing and acoustic wave guiding device compris-

es a sensing layer for sensing said substance and an acoustic wave guiding layer for propagating said acoustic waves.

5 3. An acoustic wave sensor as described in claim 2 wherein said sensing layer consists essentially of an recognition layer and wherein said recognition layer is influencable by interaction with said substance.

10 4. An apparatus as recited in any of claims 1 to 3 further comprising an electrode layer for propagating an electrical signal.

15 5. An apparatus as recited in claim 4 wherein said electrode layer is located on said second part.

20 6. An apparatus as recited in claim 5 wherein said electrode layer is embedded in said acoustic wave guiding layer.

7. An apparatus as recited in claim 4 wherein said electrode layer is located on said first part

25 8. An apparatus as recited in any of the claims 2 to 7 further comprising a support structure located on top of said electrode layer and said acoustic wave guiding device while said sensing layer is exposed to the substance.

30 9. An apparatus as recited in claim 1 further comprising a support structure located on top of said sensing and acoustic wave guiding device while said sensing and acoustic wave guiding device remains partly exposed to the substance such that there is an interaction the substance and the exposed part of said sensing and acoustic wave guiding device.

35 10. A apparatus as recited in claim 8 or 9 wherein said support structure is made of a material selected from the group comprising a semiconducting material or a polymer-based material.

40 11. An apparatus as recited in any of claims 1 to 10 wherein said acoustic waves penetrate the exposed part of said sensing and acoustic wave guiding device.

45 12. An apparatus as recited in any of claims 1 to 11 wherein said first part comprises at least a piezoelectric material.

50 13. An apparatus as recited in any of claims 1 to 12 further comprising an RF generator for applying an input RF signal to said electrode layer and a receiver for means for receiving an output r.f. signal from said electrode layer.

14. An apparatus as recited in any of claims 1 to 13 further comprising a clamp for removably fixing said first part to said second part.
15. An apparatus as recited in claim 14 wherein said clamp is one of the group comprising a mechanical fixing device, a vacuum clamping system and a magnetic clamping system.
16. A method of using the apparatus according to any of the claims 1 to 15, comprising the steps of: temporarily fixing a first part for generating acoustic waves to a second part comprising a sensing and acoustic wave guiding device,

10

sensing a substance and,
separating the first from the second part and
fixing a further second part to the first part.

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

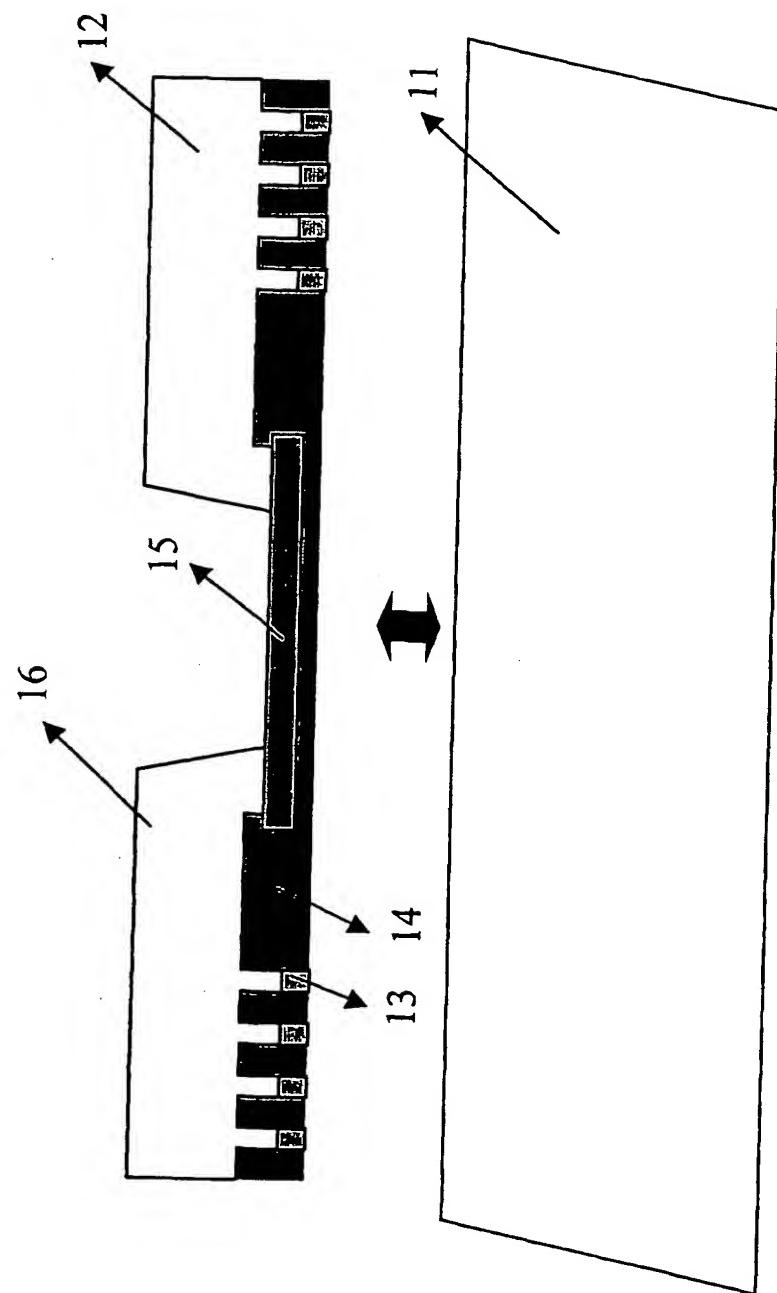
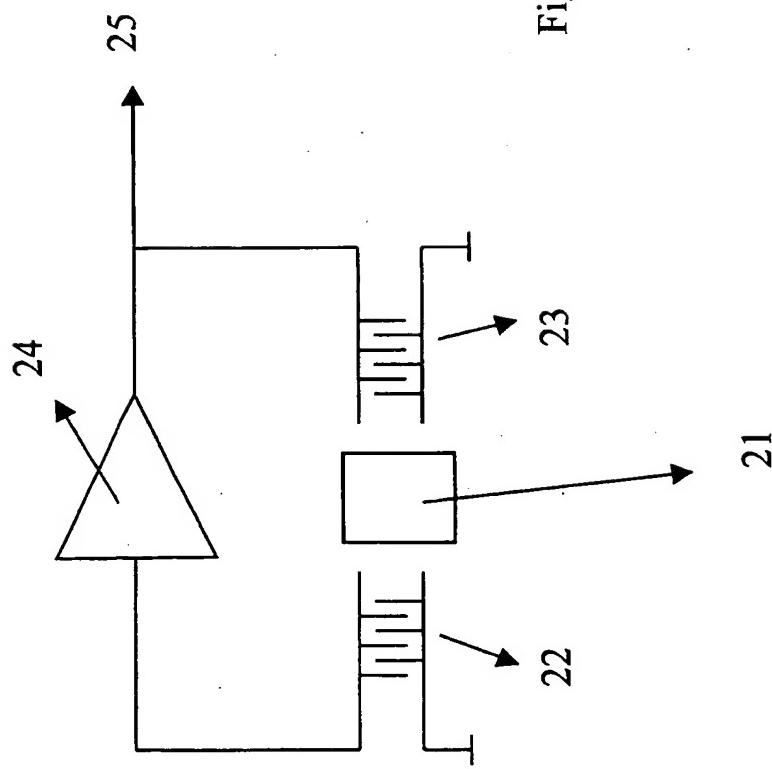


Figure 1

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Figure 2



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

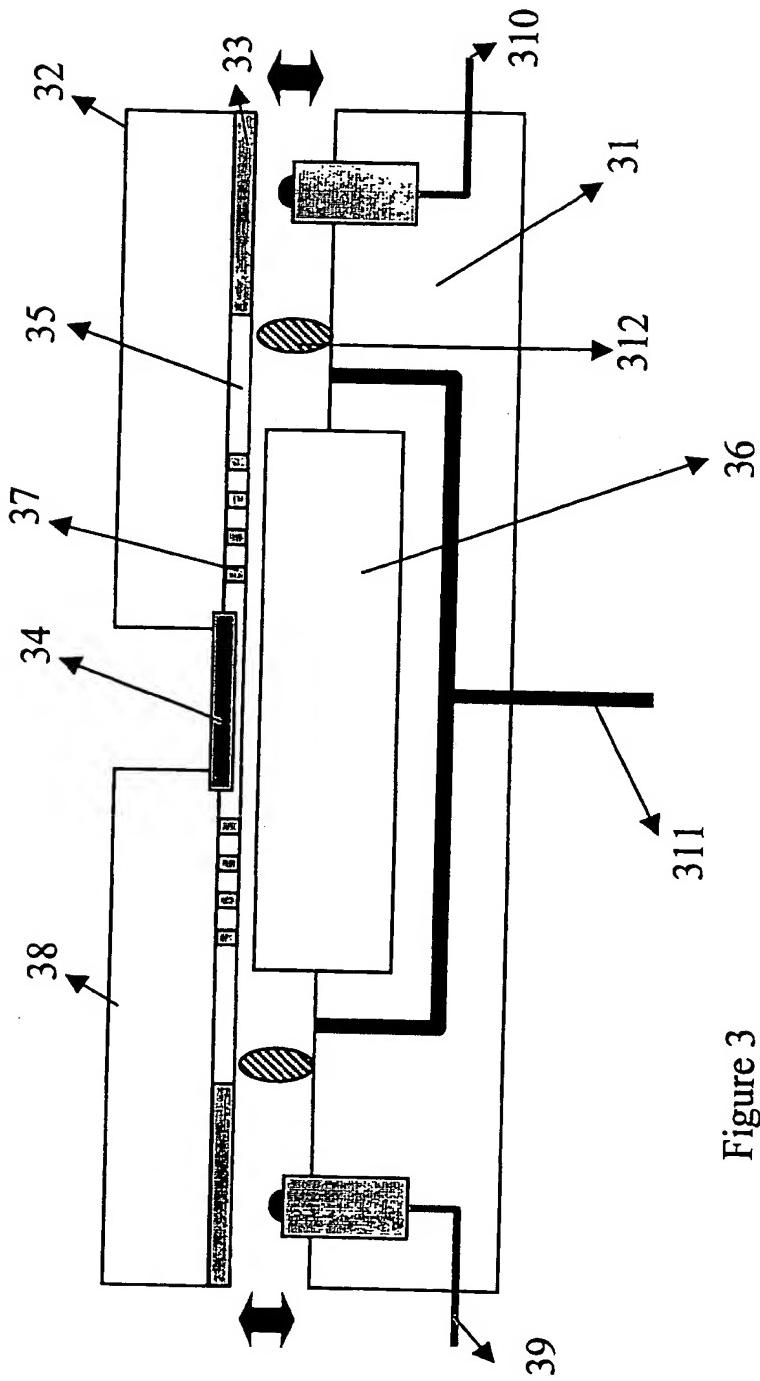


Figure 3

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

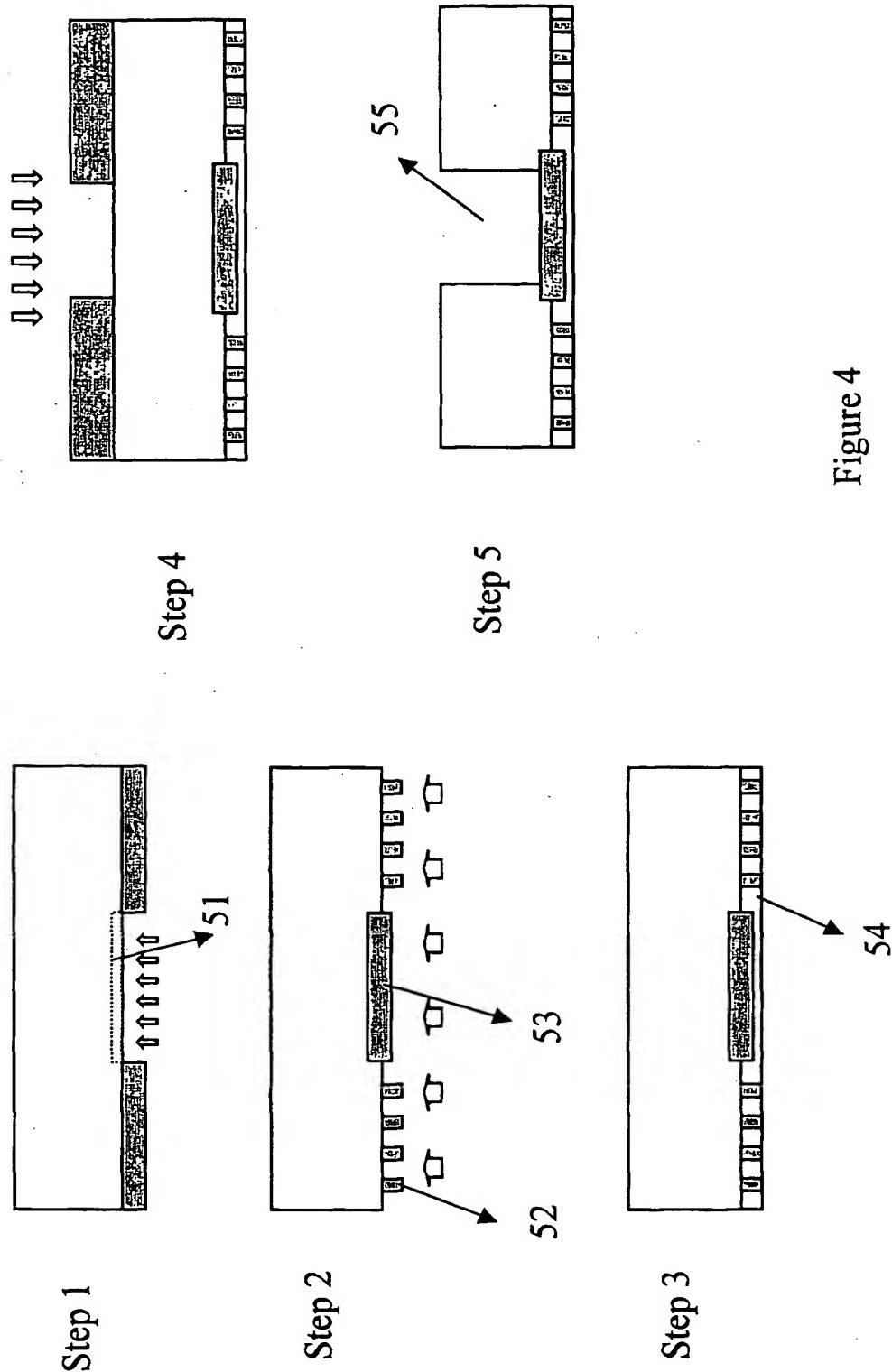


Figure 4

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 01 10 8831

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)						
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim							
X	EP 0 542 469 A (HEWLETT PACKARD CO) 19 May 1993 (1993-05-19) * column 16, line 8 - column 17, line 3; figure 10A *	1-13,16	G01N29/02						
Y	WO 89 08336 A (UNIV CALIFORNIA) 8 September 1989 (1989-09-08) * page 11, line 31-36 * * page 30, line 18 - page 32, line 6; figures 21-23 *	14,15							
D,A	US 4 361 026 A (MULLER RICHARD S ET AL) 30 November 1982 (1982-11-30) * the whole document *	1							
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)						
			601N						
<p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Place of search</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Date of completion of the search</td> <td style="width: 34%;">Examiner</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MUNICH</td> <td>25 July 2001</td> <td>Müller, T</td> </tr> </table> <p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>				Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	MUNICH	25 July 2001	Müller, T
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner							
MUNICH	25 July 2001	Müller, T							

EPO FORM 1803 (02-02-92) (part 00)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 01 10 8831

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

25-07-2001

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP 0542469	A	19-05-1993		US 5283037 A JP 5240762 A US 5306644 A		01-02-1994 17-09-1993 26-04-1994
WO 8908336	A	08-09-1989		US 5129262 A US 5212988 A US 5189914 A		14-07-1992 25-05-1993 02-03-1993
US 4361026	A	30-11-1982		NONE		

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)